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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION

of

UNITED STATES ARMY

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

ACTIVITIES

in

KOREA

Number 13

October 1946

PART IV

SOCIAL

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the first time in the history of the world, the
whole of the human race has been gathered
together in one place, and that is the
present meeting of the World's Fair.

SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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PUBLIC WELFARE

1. Representatives of churches and civic organizations and leading citizens organized a committee in Kyongsang-pukto to: develop an education program to familiarize the citizens with the necessity of collecting and rationing grain; and establish work relief projects to reclaim rice land and increase rice production.

To accomplish these aims the committee has set a goal of ¥ 350,000,000 to be raised by voluntary subscription.

2. The So Yang Orphanage in Kangwon-do was taken over by the city of Chunchon in September and on 1-3 October a benefit musical and dancing program was held to raise funds for the institution. The program netted ¥ 33,000 and in addition local businessmen donated clothing to the 48 orphans.

3. Government offices and departments have found that the low-cost restaurants in Seoul have helped to eliminate absenteeism and maintain normal labor relations. The number of meals served by these restaurants during October was:

	<u>Meals</u>	<u>Price Per Meal</u>
Public restaurants	259,488	¥ 3
City Hall and district offices	48,018	¥ 4
Department of Communications	<u>149,460</u>	¥ 3
Total	456,966	

Housing

4. The problem of housing repatriates is critical in all provinces, particularly in urban areas. Most repatriates lack

adequate personal funds and the high cost of living together with the lack of remunerative employment make them objects of local welfare.

Japanese Refugees

5. The influx of Japanese refugees from North Korea decreased from 28,728 on 2 October to 3,761 on 31 October.

6. The temporary refugee camp at Inchon, established on 27 September during the railroad strike, was closed on 14 October and the equipment returned to Seoul.

During this period 27,460 refugees were shipped to Japan from Inchon.

7. The shipment of refugees by rail to Pusan was resumed with the termination of the railroad strike. On 8 October the first refugee train departed from Seoul for Pusan with 2,494 persons. The last prior rail movement to Pusan was on 19 September.

The Pusan camp and port are being utilized for outloading all refugees except those who cross the 38th parallel at Chumunjin which has separate port facilities.

Repatriation

8. By 28 October 268,971 Japanese nationals had been repatriated from North Korea and 591,563 from the South while 918,143 Koreans returned to their homeland from Japan and 87,323 from other Pacific islands. See chart on opposite page. There are approximately 73,387 Koreans awaiting evacuation from Japan and 22 from other Pacific Ocean areas and the Philippine Islands.

9. The last repatriation shipment of Chinese nationals from Korea was completed during the week of 26 October when 123 Chinese and 14 Formosans departed for Shanghai from Pusan.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

10. A five-day refresher course sponsored by the Bureau of Medical Services of the Department of Public Health and Welfare was held 14-19 October at the Seoul Medical College for physicians from government hospitals.

Instruction was given in the western methods of modern specific drug therapy, modern laboratory, medical and surgical technique and modern methods of diagnosis and treatment. In conjunction with the course lectures were given by U. S. Army doctors, American films were shown for demonstrations and orientation purposes, and visits were made to the Red Cross Hospital and a U. S. Army hospital.

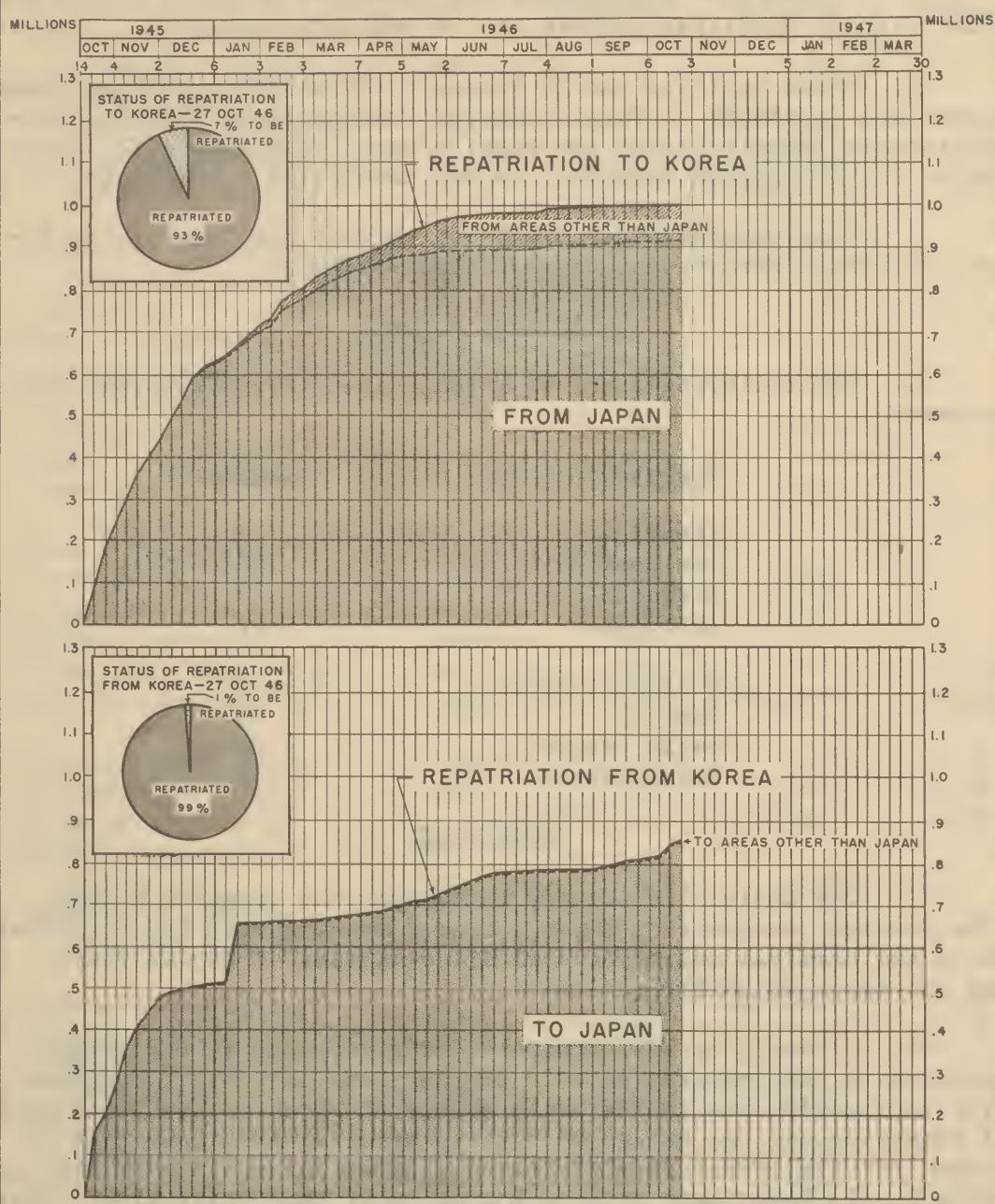
11. A survey is being made of the present distribution of physicians in South Korea to determine whether there is necessity for relocation.

12. Examinations for limited physicians desiring regular status and for doctors from Manchuria were held 23-25 October in Seoul.

One hundred sixty limited doctors and 60 doctors from Manchuria took the examination.

13. During the month 492 licenses for limited and herb doctors were renewed, bringing the total renewed to date to 3,398.

REPATRIATION TO AND FROM KOREA
CUMULATIVE TOTALS WEEKLY - BEGINNING 14 OCTOBER 1945



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NURSING AFFAIRS

14. The Korean translation of the American Red Cross First Aid Book was completed during October and is being used to teach first aid courses at Ewha College.

15. Commencement exercises of the Third Public Health Nursing Class were held on 14 October in Seoul with 17 nurses receiving diplomas. Thirteen of the nurses were from the provinces.

16. National nursing examinations were given in all provinces on 23 October; 230 nurses took the examination.

17. Preliminary examinations were given to 50 midwives in Seoul on 24 October.

DENTAL AFFAIRS

18. A dentists' association was organized in Seoul during the month with 24 committee members and 84 ordinary members.

19. Three dentists and 10 students toured the provinces during August and September to furnish dental treatment and cholera inoculations to inhabitants of the rural areas. They gave 4,753 treatments, 11,744 cholera inoculations and made 3,130 extractions.

This program was carried out through auspices of the Bureau of Dental Affairs and Seoul Dental College.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

20. The following cases of animal disease were reported for October:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Blackleg	2
Fowlpest	707
Glanders	7
Influenza	47
Malignant edema	2
Rabies	5
Swine plague	78
Tuberculosis	3

NUTRITION

21. The National Chemistry Laboratory has prepared a book, "The Chemical Analysis of Korean Foods," dealing with the nutritive value and chemical composition of 434 varieties of Korean foods and 155 types of edible plants.

22. A committee was organized during October to encourage interest in the preparation of American flour and corn. Together with representatives of the adult education group of the Department of Education and the Bureau of Nursing Affairs, this committee arranged for the preparation of tested recipes for the use of American foods by the Department of Home Economics of Ewha University. Cooking demonstrations were held and the results were published.

SUPPLY

Production

23. Cholera cases are decreasing rapidly and laboratories are turning toward the production of smallpox and typhus vaccines to prevent outbreaks during the winter months.

24. Chart, page 74, shows monthly production of medicines and patent medicines from January to September 1946.

25. The status of biologicals at the Institute for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases for the period 28 September to 25 October was as follows:

<u>Products</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Cholera vaccine K/ Cholera diagnostic antiserum, original K/	cc	444,500	207,900	1,101,100
Cholera diagnostic antiserum, varied K/	cc	0	25	200
Diphtheria antitoxin K/	cc	2,540	5,680	22,180
Diphtheria toxoid A/	cc	0	650,900	348,550
Dysentery diagnostic antiserum, shiga K/	cc	0	0	52
Insulin A/	cc	0	0	6,300
Para A diagnostic antiserum K/	cc	0	28	332
Para B diagnostic antiserum K/	cc	0	28	332
Para A diagnostic antigen K/	cc	0	320	880
Para B diagnostic antigen K/	cc	0	320	880
Plague vaccine A/	cc	0	100	800
Rabies, human K/	treat	40	48	0
Rinderpest vaccine K/	cc	0	0	550,000
Smallpox vaccine K/	dose	2,741,100	1,768,000	873,100
Tetanus antiserum A/	vial	0	15	3,875
Tetanus toxoid A/	cc	0	300	24,600
Typhoid vaccine K/	cc	1,078,000	1,673,350	614,590
Typhoid diagnostic antigen K/	cc	0	320	880
Typhoid diagnostic antiserum K/	cc	0	28	304
Typhus vaccine A/	cc	0	128,640	252,020
Typhus vaccine K/	cc	2,960	0	2,960
Typhus diagnostic antigen K/	cc	1,200	200	1,000
Tuberculin diagnostic antigen K/	cc	6,000	6,000	0
Pertussis vaccine K/	cc	1,465	930	535

A/ American.
K/ Korean.

26. The status of biologicals at the Anyang Institute for Veterinary Research for the period 23 September to 27 October was as follows:

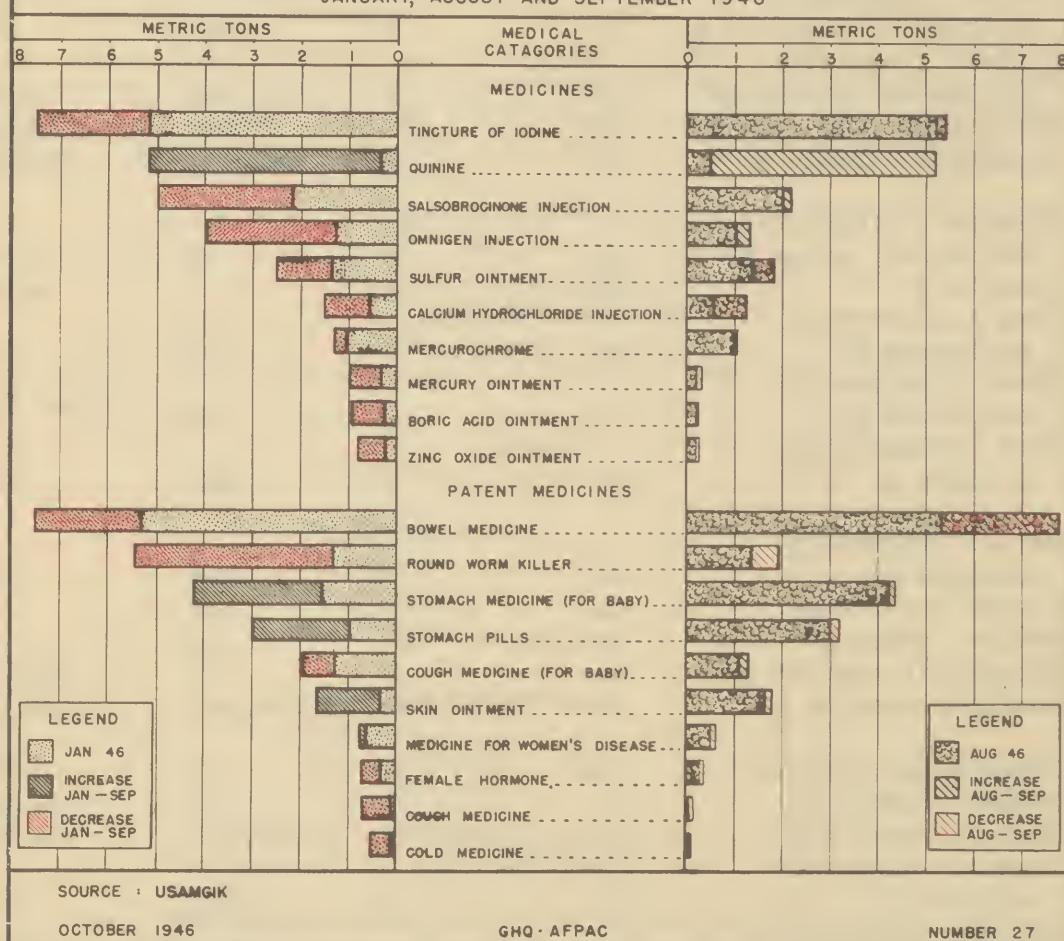
<u>Products</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Anthrax vaccine	cc	20,000	0	45,000
Blackleg vaccine	cc	48,900	0	64,800
Eowlpest vaccine	cc	11,000	0	11,000
Pullorum antigen	cc	200	0	200
Rinderpest serum	cc	309,000	0	924,329
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	0	0	108,000
Infant pneumonia vaccine	cc	40,000	0	60,000
Septicemia vaccine	cc	39,000	900	68,100

Distribution

27. The initial shipment of UNRRA supplies to North Korea was turned over to Soviet representatives at the 38th parallel on 12 October.

MEDICINES AND PATENT MEDICINES

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED ITEMS-SOUTH KOREA
JANUARY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1946



SOURCE : USAMGIK

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28. The distribution of the first UNRRA supplies for South Korea was handled by the Department of Public Health and Welfare. The allocation and distribution of part of the 2,314 bundles of clothing and 1,195 bags of shoes were as follows:

<u>Province,</u>	<u>Clothing</u> (bundles)	<u>Shoes</u> (bags)
Kyonggi-do	452	235
Cholla-pukto	185	95
Cholla-namdo	324	167
Kangwon-do	92	48
Cheju-do	23	11
Total	1,076	556

Distribution to the remaining provinces will be made as shipping facilities become available.

29. Sales of Civil Affairs Division medical supplies totaled ₩ 59,200,713 (cost price) as of 15 October.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Sanitation

30. The National Autumn Cleanup Week started on 6 October

with emphasis on home sanitation and co-operative neighborhood cleanup.

31. An information pamphlet on water and sewage sanitation was prepared and published during the month and is now ready for distribution to the general public.

Cholera

32. On 30 October cholera cases reported totaled 15,481 with 10,043 deaths.

33. Cholera incidence continued to be high in Kyongsang-namdo, with 389 cases and 284 deaths, and Kyongsang-pukto, 326 cases and 195 deaths. Travel restrictions remain in effect in these two provinces.

34. With the expected termination of the cholera season Korean Constabulary members have ceased to act as cholera guards in Kangwon-do and Chungchong-pukto.

Smallpox

35. The institution of the smallpox control program throughout South Korea was delayed until cooler weather to lessen the danger of spoilage of the vaccine during transportation and handling.

